

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908.

一拜禮

號九月三英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,550,000
Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, KOREA, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 3% p.a.
" 6 " 2% " "
" 3 " 1% " "
TAKKO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 3 " 2 " " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375 (about £448,000).
Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kolak, Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.
THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 3% do.
Do. 3 do. 2% do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/11=£1,000,000
Silver \$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000
COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.
E. Costa, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Friesland, Esq., E. Shellen, Esq.,
A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. R. Lensmann, Esq., H. K. Tomkins, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, 2% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000
INTEREST ALLOWED:—ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP:—Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN:
BRANCHES:—Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.
FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:—
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.
LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be agreed on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. KOEHN, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Peninsular and Oriental STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP NUBIA About 11th March Freight and Passage.
Capt. F. J. Fox
SHANGHAI MALTA About 20th March Freight and Passage.
Capt. R. A. Pajon
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports MARMORA 21st March Freight and Passage.
Capt. G. H. C. Watson, R.N.R.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA PERA About 24th March Freight only.
Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.
or Further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. [7]

Intimations.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
THE
REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,
VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.
CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,
OLD MATURED.
\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.
These Whiskies are prepared from the choicest ingredients, correctly distilled and aged in wood. It is the most perfect stimulant obtainable.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Telephone 97. [38]

DOW'S PORTS.
Armadale \$32.00 Per Dozen.
Royal Dry 27.00 " "
Invalid 25.00 " "
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [40]

THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PRUDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.
Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"
A LARGE LOT OF
NEW SPRING GOODS. [41]

CHAMPAGNE.
G. H. MUMM & CO.
THE MOST POPULAR WINE
Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).
Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.
Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents.
[42]

Shipping—Steamers
HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATS-HAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.
On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas Wharf.
JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from Douglas Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 6.15 P.M. to the Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [46]

Hotels.
KOWLOON HOTEL,
HONGKONG.
NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.
World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.
Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. K4.
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor. [44]

VICTORIA HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN),
SHAMEN, CANTON,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
H. HAYNES, Manager.
MACAO HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),
MACAO, CHINA,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
Wm. FARMER, Proprietor. [45]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUMET'S GAS, the PARK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
[43]

Hotels.
HONGKONG HOTEL.
FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
A. F. DAVIE, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [3]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.
A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER & AGENT [4]

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Smart Footwear for Every Occasion.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN SHAPES.

Stylish SHOES, Smart BOOTS, Comfortable SLIPPERS.

LATEST MODELS, CORRECT STYLE, SUPERIOR FINISH.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Des Vœux Road, and
28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)
Apply to—
THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Cousaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

OS. 4, 6, & 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [127]

TO LET.

CHAMBERS in No. 7, WYNDHAM STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate.
First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. [1257]

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.
HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 10, DES Vœux ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 10, DES Vœux ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [1260]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [160]

TO LET.

4-ROOMED HOUSES in GAP ROAD near the Race Course within easy access to the Lower Level Tramway. Rent very moderate.
FLATS for Europeans in WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1907. [172]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [1159]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Comptroller Department.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. [1177]

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [1161]

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NOW DESPAIRS, but using a doctor's bill or falling into the hands of a quack, may safely, wisely and cheaply cure himself without the knowledge of a doctor. By the introduction of the NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of abscesses and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, skin diseases, itching, blisters, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, disease and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from disipation, early excesses, and which the faculty properly strengthen, however important to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of abscesses and other serious diseases.

Sold by all Chemists.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. W. DANBY, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE W. DANBY,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 12th and 13th March, 1908, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. at No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Peak Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising—
SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS OVERMANTLES, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with GLASS, CLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, ENGRAVINGS, a quantity of BRONZE STATUETTES, INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, OLD CHINA, CARPETS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c., &c.

A large quantity of PLANTS in POTS; AND
One COTTAGE PIANO by Collard and Collard, London, One IRON SAFE and One RICKSHA.

Catalogues will be issued. On view on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 10 A.M.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [1283]

Intimations.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BOTTONS,

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

BORDEAUX,

CHAMPAGNE

and

CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [1253]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,000,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [1248]

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.

3, ARSENAL STREET, WANCHAI.

BICYCLES--BICYCLES.

CHEAP SALE.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY.

COMMENCING FROM JANUARY 10, 1908.

MACHINES

FOR

LADIES and GENTLEMEN FITTED with

2 and 3 SPIT GEAR,

OF ALL

GRADES and GUARANTEED ENGLISH

MAKES.

All Prices to suit individual requirements.

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES:

LAMPS (gas and oil), BELLS, TYRES, CYCLOMETERS, INFLATORS, SPANNERS, and EVERY OTHER REQUISITE FOR CYCLISTS.

NEW BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN. EXCHANGES EFFECTED.

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.

3, ARSENAL STREET, WANCHAI.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. [1113]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

22, DAQUILLAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [1290]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIEGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Regge write in their fortnightly report of 7th inst.:—"Ince writing last on the 22nd ultimo, a fairly large amount of chartering business has again been put through, but still it cannot be said that the general aspect of affairs is much brighter."

The Saigon to Hongkong market continues dull, and rates have so far left very much to be desired. Whereas at the corresponding period last year 19 cents had been reached, and prospects for a further rise seemed imminent and were within a short space of time realized, the highest figure obtained in the course of the past fortnight is 16 1/2 cents only, and the closing rate cannot be called anything better than 15 cents.

From recent reports it would seem that stocks of rice for prompt shipment are practically exhausted, and what with a declining market locally and more tonnage showing than is warranted by the demand, there seems unfortunately no likelihood of any speedy advance in rates, unless of course requirements in the future should reach exceptionally large dimensions.

Saigon to Philippines some further demand has accounted for a few steamers' fixtures, rates paid varying from 25 to 28 cents according to size. There are no more chartering orders traceable for prompt dates, which may be attributed to the smallness of stocks available in Saigon; future prospects for business in this direction are, however, promising.

Saigon to Java has the fixture of a vessel for a part cargo at 24 cents.

Bangkok business has unexpectedly undergone a change for the better, at least as far as demand for tonnage is concerned. Whilst until very recent dates some of the liners, in the absence of own trade, were sent to Saigon to load for Hongkong, there has all at once been demand for outsiders, and our to-day's list of fixtures includes two vessels, settled on berth terms, i.e., 27 1/2 cents per picul from inside the bar and 20 cents from outside, less usual rebates.

A little more animation is also discernible in coal freights and rates have slightly improved. The following charters are on record: Rulo Laut to Kohsichang at \$3, Haiphong to Canton at \$5, Hongkong to Canton at \$5, Moji to Hongkong at \$1.30.

From Rojana to Hongkong, timber, a Norwegian vessel is reported settled on lump sum basis.

Sail Freights:—Nothing doing.
Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—None.
Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

WASTED TO SKIN AND BONE BY CONSUMPTION.

EDNA GUNASEKARA OF CEYLON WAS AT THE POINT OF DEATH WHEN HER LIFE WAS SAVED AND HER HEALTH RESTORED BY

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Edna Gunasekara whose portrait we produce here is the daughter of Mr. A. P. Gunasekara, head dispenser at the Cash Medical Co., Kandy, Ceylon. "My little girl Edna who is now two and a half years old had not always the excellent health she enjoys now."

said Mr. Gunasekara. "She is the wonder of our friends, and nearly everybody in Kandy knows of her wonderful cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Then he proceeded to give the facts of the case as follows:—

"About nine months ago Edna caught a chill, and as a result she became afflicted with a cough which gradually grew so severe that she could hardly breathe. I had the doctors in to see her and they prescribed medicines, but with little or no effect for the child went from bad to worse until at last her condition was so critical that they said she could not possibly live more than a few weeks longer. The chill had developed into Consumption, and day after day our little one wasted away until at last there was not much of her left but skin and bone. All the blood seemed to have gone from her body, her eyes were sunken and yellow, her appetite amounted to practically nothing—she could eat scarcely more than would feed a sparrow, she was greatly afflicted with diarrhoea,

could hardly ever get a real restful sleep. All our friends as well as the doctors were sure that the child would not live, and her poor mother, what with the worry of this and the work of the sick room, became thin and pale and run-down also.

"During the five months that Edna's illness took to reach this critical stage we were many times advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we had always refused for we could not believe that these Pills would be any good in so bad a case as this. But in the end, finding that the doctors and their medicines were powerless to save the child's life we determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to see if by any chance they might prove beneficial. After we had given Edna the first few doses of these Pills we noticed a great change for the better in her condition—the cough was not so severe and she could sleep better. Encouraged by these good signs we continued to give our child the Pills—half a pill for each dose—and to our great joy the improvement continued.

The little one's appetite returned until she could eat almost anything, the diarrhoea ceased, her eyes became bright and clear, she developed strength and vitality in a manner absolutely surprising. By the time she had taken the contents of only

two bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Edna was completely cured, and ever since then she has been as lively and well as a child could be. I am always recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to our friends now, and you are quite at liberty to make whatever use you think of this testimony."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured Edna Gunasekara and restored her strength by supplying her run-down system with good, rich, life-giving blood. In the same way these Pills have cured thousands of persons of both sexes, young and old, of other ailments arising from a weak or impure blood supply such as Anaemia, Debility, Early decay, Bile-Beli, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headaches, Eczema, Scrofula, Skin Eruptions and those special ailments which so greatly afflict women between youth and middle life. They are renowned as the remedy for Malaria, and people broken down by overwork, residence in unhealthy climates, Fevers, or other cause are speedily restored to health by their use. Sold at most shops where medicines are obtainable throughout the East, they may also be had direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanaugh Bridge, Singapore, who send 6 bottles for \$3/- or one bottle for \$1.50, post free to any address.

Edna Gunasekara of Kandy, Ceylon. (from a photograph.)

Edna Gunasekara of Kandy, Ceylon. (from a photograph.)

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Edna Gunasekara of Kandy, Ceylon. (from a photograph.)

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 3rd of March, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining un-lifted after the 10th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th of March, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 14th of March, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. [128]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MARMORA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out made by mark—and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

R. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [17]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA,"

Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [1257]

Intimations.

CHARTREUSE

Chartreuse has never required, to be extensively advertised. Its ancient fame has always been and is still sufficient for its success. An increase of imitations has recently appeared, and it is necessary to put consumers on their guard and remind them that Chartreuse is the incomparable liqueur. It is only made and can ONLY be made at the Grande Chartreuse, with the process which has commanded its success.

As a guarantee of its authenticity, Consumers are advised to insist upon seeing the label which should bear the well known signature and emblems.

CHARTREUSE

[1234]—A

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAIRS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [1264]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. EDWARD NISSIM to Sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [1292]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the above Company.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager & Underwriter.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [1293]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE GREAT
POPULARITYOF
Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

Consistent Excellence

OF
Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

OF

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

NOTICE.

A communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any refusal to publish, nor to return any contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY - \$30 per annum.
 WEEKLY - \$13 per annum.
 The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
 The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. The copies sent by post are additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
 The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
 Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On February 3, 1908, at Yung-chun, Fukien Province, the wife of J. PRESTON MAXWELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

On March 3, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of the Rev. H. L. WILLET BEVAN, Methodist College, of a son.

On March 4, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of WILLIAM ALLANSON, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On January 29, 1908, at Stratford, West Kilbride, JAMES A. RUSSELL HENDERSON, B.S.C., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, Chihli Provincial College, Pootungfu, to JEAN, daughter of the late James Chesney, Glasgow, and West Kilbride.

DEATH.

On February 5th, at Folkestone, Mrs. CALDWELL, widow of the late Mr. H. C. Caldwell, solicitor of Hongkong. Deeply regretted. (299)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908.

AN AMBITIOUS CHINESE SHIPPING SCHEME.

For some time past, in fact ever since the question of the patrolling of the West River became an immediate matter of practical politics, agitators in Canton and Wuchow have been assiduously at work seeking to form what they held to be a patriotic scheme having as its object the organisation of a fleet of steamships which would ply between Wuchow and Canton in the first instance, and later on would embrace Hongkong within its ports of call. The latest development shows that the originators of the idea contemplate with equal intensity a much larger sphere of operations which would extend the work of the fleet to the four corners of the earth. That such a scheme should have been conceived at all under the present cir-

cumstances is not surprising, especially when we recall the various projects which the march of events has brought in its train. Many of these schemes have proved abortive, some have been realised and there are others yet in the chrysalis stage, but how weak is the fabric of the gigantic venture now under consideration may be realised from an examination of the prospectus which has been issued by the promoters at Canton, an inkling of which has been presented to our readers by our well-informed correspondent at the Southern capital of China. But before dealing with the question, we wish to refer to the extraordinary action which the promoters of this round-the-world steamship line thought fit to take, when they sent a special delegation to Hongkong with the view of securing the co-operation of the directorate of the Tung Wa Hospital of this Colony. It need hardly be remarked that the Tung Wa Hospital is an eleemosynary institution, pure and simple, incorporated under the laws of Hongkong and existing principally on the contributions of generous residents in the Colony. Yesterday, the deputation, headed by a gentleman of taotai rank, approached the Tung Wa directors, and we must say at once that we cannot withhold from the directorate our admiration for the strictly proper attitude which they adopted, in offering the cold shoulder to the representatives of a commercial enterprise which is even yet in the embryonic stage. It was the object of the deputation, we understand, to obtain some sort of conference in order that the assistance of the Tung Wa Hospital might be secured for the raising of capital - which, by the way, is not stated for the flotation of the Liang Yuet Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company. Before the deputation did more than present themselves at the Tung Wa Hospital they were politely informed by the directorate that they must have mistaken their place of visitation, since the work and object of the Hospital were the care, maintenance and treatment of the sick, and it was entirely outside the province of the institution to consider matters of a purely commercial character. On the other hand, there was in Hongkong a body known as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Whether the deputation made their views and wishes known to that Chamber later in the day is not of any moment in this connection. But in the interests of the public and of that large class of the Chinese community who are not in a position to be guided in the matter of commercial or financial undertakings we desire to record with no uncertain voice our absolute unbelief in the possibility of the company achieving the realisations which are flattered with such abandon in the prospectus. It is the evident purpose of those concerned with the flotation of the company to appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the hoi-polloi of South China, for we cannot so underestimate the intelligence of the better class and the better informed section of our Chinese fellow-citizens as to believe that they would be led astray by the specious promises and cheap patriotism which pervades the prospectus referred to. Within the past few years there have arisen not a few companies having as their object the participation in the river traffic, but one after another they have fallen on evil days and have had to enter into liquidation as soon as the initial capital provided by sanguine investors had been expended. Those trading on the West River, even including the powerful Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, with its excellent organisation, efficient management and strict economy, have found the river trade most unprofitable, leading first of all to the sale of the special steamers built for the line and afterwards to the building of two more economical boats which to-day barely pay their way on the river. Then the trade between Canton and Macao carried on by a small boat of the dimensions of the *Lungshan* proved so unremunerative that the vessel had to be temporarily withdrawn from the run. The competition on the Hongkong-Macao route resulted so ruinously that the owners of the *Winghai* had to put the vessel up to public auction, by order of the mortgagees. And trade between this port and Canton with the large number of steamers on the run only offer a hand to mouth existence. So that without proceeding to analyse critically the prospectus of the Chinese Merchants Steamship Company, we may offer the prediction that its career, if ever it be floated, will be of the shortest duration. There is but one point to which we need refer before reproducing the wonderful prospectus in question, and that is although the promoters project lines of steamers to Europe, America, Australia and, indeed, to all parts of the world after the model, which they quote, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, no mention is made of the capital amount deemed necessary for such a huge undertaking, or of the initial cost of the fleet, or of the working account or of its prospective revenue. The promoters anticipate, however, to be able to pay an annual rate of interest of ten per cent., in addition to which another ten per cent. is promised out of the net profits. In payment of the staff managing the shipping business, with these observations we leave to the

critical intelligence of our readers the further analysis of the prospectus, a translation of which follows. "To restore the right of patrolling the West River, we should stand for the cause of our brethren. Notice of raising capital for the Liang Yuet Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company. (1) British boats on the West River consist of only 100 vessels, the *Saiman* and the *Yankee*. As soon as a piracy takes place, a vessel is made for despatching troops. This is a question of life and death to our two Kwang provinces. To preserve our sovereign rights, we, brethren, should raise the capital and take steps at once. (2) Chinese residents in foreign ports are ill-treated by foreigners. Day by day they long for the help of Chinese-owned ships. For the cause of our brethren we ought to get without delay first class steamers plying between Shanghai, Japan, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, and other ports, and plying between Annam, Saigon, Southern Seas, Singapore, Australia and other ports so as to help our brethren at home and abroad. (3) With a capital of Yen 6,000,000 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in only twenty odd years, has increased their fleet to more than 80 steamers, sailing on the Pacific and between the various countries of Europe and America. After paying dividends they have now accumulated a capital of one hundred odd millions of dollars. With a capital of \$1,000,000 the China Merchants S. N. Co., after paying dividends, is now estimated to be worth not less than ten million dollars. Everybody knows the great profit made by steamers. (4) The population of Japan is only some 50,000,000 people. The passage and traffic of a population of 50,000,000 have rendered possible great profits to their steamers. As we Chinese are ten times more than the Japanese and our trade extends to every part of the globe, we entertain no fear that our freight and passenger business will not be prosperous. So we have a better hope of success. (5) The amount for each share in the Steamship Company is \$5 to be called up in the second month. Owing to the urgent necessity of preparing steamers of our own, it is agreed by all that the share must be paid up in one call. As to the management, the members of the 72 Guilds will sign their names and co-operate with the merchants of the various ports. The business of the steamers has nothing to do with the authorities. All the capital will be used for getting ships and there will be no risk of loss through the failure of those to whom we make deposits. (6) At the various ports in the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans we find not a single steamer flying the Dragon flag. This is a great loss of face to China. We have repeatedly received letters from various ports at home and abroad. On account of the patrolling rights of the West River everywhere are established associations of the fellow-countrymen of the two Kwang provinces. They hope sincerely that the capital will be raised at once for getting steamers ourselves. An inauguration takes place now at Canton and representatives will be sent to Annam, Siam, the Southern Seas, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco to establish branches for taking in shares at the places where Chinese assemble. In after days the management of the passage and freight businesses in part will be entrusted to the branch there so as to ensure prosperity. (7) There are a great many of us Chinese versed in navigation. Owing to lack of steamers in our country they have been cheaply employed by foreigners. For the sake of our brethren we must get a large number of steamers. (8) Most people of China cannot go to foreign countries to get a livelihood. If our merchants have vessels now, our brethren will find it easy to go abroad in future. (9) There will be steamers at home and abroad running for the benefit of our brethren at all times, and in time of war they may be used as transports for troops and supplies. (10) The quantity of rice inland is not sufficient for consumption, and steamers are relied upon for conveyance of supplies. When Chinese merchants have steamers of their own for conveying rice there will be no need to depend upon foreigners. (11) The business of the steamers will be managed at once. As there will be no credit or loan, profits will be realised every day. There will be no risk of loss as the steamers will be insured. (12) As a great number of sailors and workmen will be employed, on the steamers we will follow the way adopted by the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In after days when we increase our number of steamers to tens or hundreds our Chinese workmen will have a new means of obtaining a livelihood. (13) The interest on the capital of the steamers will be ten per cent. per annum. And in addition to that, ten per cent. out of the net profits will be paid to the staff managing the shipping business and the remainder will go to the shareholders. (14) Owing to getting steamers speedily, the capital will be called fully at once. The interest on the capital will be distributed in the following year in accordance with the regulations. There will be no postponement so that the custom of merchants will be adhered to. Respectful notice of the members of the 72 Guilds of the Kwang provinces.

THE BANK RATE

The acuteness of the financial crisis in America which had its reflex in London and further allied in the Far East, may be taken as having been altogether relieved. The latest wire from London received in the Colony this morning announces the fact that the rate of discount on the Bank of England has gone down to 3 per cent. During the latter end of 1907 it will be recalled that the collapse of the various financial institutions in New York brought about a stringency in the money market. The vaults of the Bank of England were partially depleted in order to meet the demands of the State; hence the Bank rate of discount rose by leaps and bounds until it attained almost a record. Such a state of affairs could not but bring about also a drain on surplus money available in Hongkong especially when the remitting rate for T. T. was favourable to the sending away of available cash in the Colony. Now, however, that the rate has gone below its normal level and exchange at the same time has kept much below the 2s. rate to the dollar, there is every reason to believe that money sent out from Hongkong for profitable investment in London at a high rate of exchange can be re-transferred to Hongkong with sufficient margin of profit in the difference between the then existing rate of exchange and that ruling to-day. At the same time there should be no excuse for Colonial funds being allowed to remain in London since the interest is so much below that obtainable in the local market. It is to be hoped that funds once returned to the Colony will find ready and profitable outlet for investment in Colonial and Eastern securities, for there is an abundance of such at the present time at the service of those with ready money at their disposal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English mail of the 8th February was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

The Bank of England rate of discount has further gone down to 3 per cent. to-day.

LIEUT. NANT C. RILEY, R.A., Corps, having returned from leave of absence on 6th instant, the unexpired portion, viz. 6th and 7th instant, is cancelled.

ACCORDING to a New York wire of 4th inst., it is generally believed that the situation in the Far East, as between China and Japan is strained. Washington and European Governments are on the alert.

COMMANDER Sims, by his admission that he supplied the information on which *McClure's Magazine* based its attack on the American Navy, has cut the ground from under the Senate's Naval Inquiry.

THE Chicago police are arresting Anarchists right and left in consequence of the attempt to assassinate the Chief of Police. The Mayor and also the Federal Government are taking active steps in the matter.

THE "Br. Wn" Cup will be rowed for at the Hongkong Regatta on Saturday, 28th instant, at 3.15 p.m. Course from the foot of Heard Street in Praya East to Messrs. Fenwick's Reclamation East of Causeway Bay.

ABOUT thirty members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Ministerial party of the Seiyukai have organized themselves with a view to attack Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They include directors of emigrant companies.

A TSINGTAU despatch of 3rd inst. says:—S.M.S. *Arcona* and the torpedo-boat S. 9, having returned from South-West Promontory, where they endeavoured to assist the stranded steamer *Chingling*. But all efforts have been in vain; the ship is apparently a total loss.

A SERIES of lectures to ladies on "Home Nursing" will be given by Dr. W. V. M. Koch under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association in St. Paul's College, on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. The first lecture will be given on Friday, 13th March, 1908. An attendance fee of \$1 will be charged for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses.

ONE hundred pounds of beef went missing from a stall in the Central Market, early this morning. Suspicion fell on a coolie named Chan Tim, a man of no occupation or no fixed place of abode, who disappeared from the market at about the same time as the meat. Investigations resulted in Chan's arrest. He was charged at the Police Court this morning, when he was given a charge of diet for six weeks, also four hours in the stocks.

THE latest issue of the *Far Eastern Review* maintains the high standard of efficiency and broad outlook on Chinese and Philippine commercial affairs which have characterised this publication since its inception. No record of value in respect of the growth of the Far Eastern trade is omitted and no petty-mindedness mars the generous estimate of the prospects for the future. The chief articles in the February number deal with the Canton-Hankow railway position as reviewed in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, foreign consulates in Shanghai, views of Szeatow, new buildings in Manila and other matters of immediate interest. The visit of Mr. Secretary Taft to Manila is illustrated by two striking photographs while the other articles are also well presented in the matter of pictures. The *Far Eastern Review* for February is an excellent number from cover to cover.

THE "TATSU MARU."

JAPANESE OFFICIAL VIEW.

GREAT INSULT TO JAPAN.

We understand that the following account represents the official view taken by the Japanese Government of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*:

The Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* (3143 registered tons), left Kobe on January 26. On the morning of February 5 she arrived off Macao, and anchored at a point two and a half miles from the land, and was within the Portuguese territorial waters.

The rifles and ammunitions in question were sold by the Awa Co. of Osaka to the Ataka firm of Macao. Prior to the bargain, however, the Ataka firm applied for permission to the Portuguese authorities at Macao and obtained special permission for the importation of ninety-four cases of rifles and forty cases of ammunition, which were loaded at Kobe. For the exportation the Ataka firm got permits from both the Kobe Customs and Kobe Water Police, and moreover, special permission was given to load ammunition within the harbour. All the necessary formalities were complied with openly, and the alleged fact of smuggling cannot be traced at all.

In the afternoon of the day of the arrival of the *Tatsu Maru*, however, Chinese men-of-war suddenly made their appearance and surrounded the steamer. Then two Chinese officers, with more than twenty armed sailors under their command, came on board the *Tatsu Maru* and told the captain that she was seized by the Chinese authorities, as she was smuggling arms and ammunitions. The captain protested in vain, and the Chinese officers lowered the Japanese flag from the top of the mast, and hoisted a Chinese flag instead. The *Tatsu Maru* was then ordered to proceed to Canton, but she could only go to Shamsen, where she now remains.

There is no necessity in comment on the illegality of the seizure by the Chinese authorities within the Portuguese territory. Conceding for argument's sake, however, that the Japanese ship was at the time of seizure within the Chinese territorial waters, the mere fact that she was preparing to unload her cargo does not constitute the action of smuggling arms and ammunitions to Chinese territory, because the place where the *Tatsu Maru* was staying was the usual anchorage for large vessels which cannot go into Macao harbour. As this action of the *Tatsu Maru* cannot be reckoned as smuggling, there is no reason to deal with this question in accordance with the rule of mixed investigation prescribed in Customs rules in the case of confiscation of goods by the Chinese authorities. Especially should it be noted that the seizure was not effected by the Customs officials, but by a Chinese naval force. This constitutes veritable warlike measures which cannot be adopted in the time of peace, and is another reason against the application of the rule of mixed investigation to this case.

The lowering of the Japanese flag, and the replacing of it with the Chinese one, are a great insult to Japan.

[N. C. D. News.]

DISPATCH OF JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR.

Tokio, March 3.

The man-of-war *Isumi* arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

China's reply to the Japanese representations touching the case of the *Tatsu Maru*, which was fixed for delivery on February 29, has not yet been received.

CHINA'S REPLY.

Tokio, March 4.

The replies of the Peking Government and the Viceroy at Canton have been received in Tokio to-day, and though China does not necessarily reject Japan's demand for the immediate release of the *Tatsu Maru*, with an apology and compensation for her seizure, the reply is stated to be unconvincing and unsatisfactory.

The Japanese authorities emphasize the fact that they will take what steps they deem suitable if China remains evasive, as the failure to make reparation for the outrage will be a constant threat to vessels plying in Chinese waters.

REPORTED ACTION BY PORTUGAL.

Tokio, March 5.

The Portuguese Minister in Tokio is a passenger on board the R.M.S. *Empress of China*. It is reported that he is proceeding to Peking in connection with the case of the *Tatsu Maru*.

The following items are taken from the *Japan Chronicle* of the 27th ult.:—On the 24th instant Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued instructions to Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, to demand from the Chinese Government that the local authorities responsible for the detention of the *Tatsu Maru* should release the steamer at once, as requested by the Japanese Government.

A Peking message to the *Jiji* states that the Chinese Foreign Office, which is of the same opinion as the Viceroy of Kwangtung on the matter, still insists that the *Tatsu Maru* case should be left to the decision of the Customs authorities. The Japanese Government has absolutely declined to consent to this proposal, and so reply has yet been made by the Chinese Government. The delay in giving an answer is said to be due to the "habitué" of the Viceroy of Kwangtung.

A Shanghai message to the *Asahi* states that the Viceroy of Kwangtung has discovered proof that the arms and ammunition carried by the *Tatsu Maru* were destined for the revolutionists taking refuge in Hongkong, who intended to send them into the interior of China. The evidence has been forwarded to the Peking Government.

According to a Tokyo dispatch, a Chinese Foreign Office made reply on Tuesday night

in the representations of the Japanese Minister on the *Tatsu Maru* question, but it is said that the reply was vague and indecisive. On Wednesday afternoon the Japanese Minister visited the Foreign Office, where he had an interview with Yuan Shi-kai and Nab-Tung, and demanded that the Viceroy of Kwangtung should be instructed to release the steamer, make an apology for the insult to Japan in hauling down the flag of the steamer, punish the officials responsible for these unlawful proceedings, and pay damages for the release of the *Tatsu Maru*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE "TATSU MARU."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th March, 1908.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Capital has given instructions to H. E. the Canton Viceroy, by telegraph, directing him to send all the officers, by whom the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2 was placed under arrest, together with all available witnesses concerned in the case to Peking, for examination.

PROPOSED SHIPPING COMPANY. Yesterday, a sum of \$5,000 was promised by the different promoters of the proposed Canton shipping company, to defray initial expenses for the establishment of this undertaking.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

The directors of the Hongkong Tung Wa Hospital have written to the committee of the Canton Fung Pin Hospital requesting them to engage a surgeon with excellent experience in vaccination for their hospital. Dr. Li Tak-wai has been selected by the Canton institution and will be sent to Hongkong in a few days' time.

OPIUM SMOKERS.

At the request of the Canton Anti-Opium Association, the Police authorities have instructed the Tipos of each of the wards of the city to call at every house under their control to register the names of opium smokers in each house, with a view to enforcing the anti-opium regulations more strictly.

THE NEW BUND.

The work on the construction of the new Bund at Canton, which had been suspended for some time past, has been resumed. The Wing Cheong Company have contracted for the completion of the work.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Lo Po-shun, who was elected vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company a few months ago, in place of Mr. Wong Shui-ping, has not yet taken up the appointment. The members of the board of directors will, on the 31st day, hold a meeting with the object of jointly requesting Mr. Lo to take up the appointment at an early date, as well as Mr. Wo K. Po-shan and Mr. Hu to assume the responsibility of the finance of the Company.

A LUNATIC AT LARGO.

EXCITING TIMES IN ABERDEEN STREET.

A middle-aged Chinaman, whose reason is supposed to be unseated, caused some excitement, and no little amusement, in Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road yesterday afternoon. The man, who is known as Wan Cho, is a barber, residing at 41, Aberdeen Street, and has been acting queerly for some weeks past, but little or no notice was paid to him.

Business being slack yesterday afternoon all the jobs were stacked around a table chatting. Suddenly Wan Cho, who was among them, was seen to jump up from his seat and rush to the rear of the building. Not knowing what to make of the man several of the jobs followed him into the kitchen, where he was seen to enter. Pulling out a few pieces of blissing firewood from one of the stoves, Wan darted past his comrades, through the shop and into the street, waving the blissing sticks about as if they were clubs. For about a quarter of an hour he amused himself by chasing women and children up and down the street. After several attempts to capture him had failed the police were notified, but by this time the man had become exhausted and on the arrival of several officers he was taken easily enough. He was removed to the Central Police Station and thence to the Lunatic Asylum.

The *Kokumin* points out that American trade in Manchuria has shown a remarkable advance since the Russo-Japanese War, especially the trade in American oil, which is driving Russian oil out of the market. Thus it seems that Japan's efforts for the import of American oil. Other American products are similarly advancing. Exports from America to Manchuria in 1908 are expected to amount to \$9,000,000 Gold, including materials for the South Manchuria Railway.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Hongkong Maru*) 10th inst.
 German (*Princess Alice*) 10th inst.; 11 a.m.
 Indian (*Kunming*) 13th inst.

The P.M.S. S. Co.'s s.s. *China* arrived at San Francisco on 6th inst.

The s.s. *Red Sea* left Manila on 7th inst., afternoon, and is due here on 10th inst., daylight.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sagami Maru*, European Line, left Kobe for this port, via Tokyo and Shanghai on 7th inst., and is expected here on 10th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Hongkong Maru* will be due to arrive at this port on 10th inst., at 6 a.m., from San Francisco via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Toumou*, with the French mail of the 16th ult., and mails from London of the 17th ult., left Singapore on 6th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 10th inst., and will leave for M. A. Alcock on 11th inst., and for Japan on 12th inst.

Telegrams.

(Reuters.)

The Disaster in Ohio.

London, 6th March.
The total deaths from the disaster in Cleveland, Ohio, are 178, and 42 were injured.

The "Tatan Maru."

Reuter's Agency in Tokio states that the Government does not intend resorting to force, but in the event of delay in surrendering the *Tatan Maru* will possibly appeal to England or the United States to act as intermediaries.

The Presidency of the United States.

The Ohio State Convention has unanimously adopted Mr. Taft for the Presidency. The platform comprises a revision of tariff competition as against monopoly. The Kansas Convention has also adopted Mr. Taft.

Later.

The Statement of the Military Correspondent of the "Times."

In regard to the statement of the Military Correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Asquith stated, in the House of Commons, that Lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the Kaiser which was a purely personal and private communication; Lord Tweedmouth's answer was equally private and informal; neither the letter nor the answer were known or communicated to the Cabinet.

In view of the reports which were in circulation (Mr. Asquith) might add, that the final decision regarding the Navy Estimates for the year had been taken before the letter arrived (loud cheers).

Prior to Mr. Asquith's statement the Cabinet had met in the House to clearly discuss the nature of the statement.

An official statement from Berlin denies that the Emperor of Germany attempted to interfere with British naval plans; the letter to Lord Tweedmouth merely corrected certain erroneous views which were prevalent in England regarding the development of the German fleet. In the same way as the German Emperor would reject any foreign attempt to decide the proportions of the fleet of Germany, so would he repudiate the idea of interfering with the affairs of the British navy.

March 7th.

The Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth has caused a great sensation.

Both the British and the German press consider its immediate publication desirable in order to prevent a recurrence of ill feeling between the two countries, though it is recognised that the consent of the Kaiser is essential.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. W. N. Beauchamp, British Minister to Lima, and formerly of Peking, is announced.

JAPAN'S SPINNING INDUSTRY.

Writing on 27th ult., the *N. C. D. News* Tokyo correspondent says:—I have already informed you brief that the Committee of the Spinning Union of Japan had resolved to offer prizes for Japanese cotton yarn exported on or after March 1, as well as for Japanese cotton yarn already accumulated in ports of import. Prize tickets are to be delivered in Shanghai, where the Union simultaneously proposes to establish a branch office, and \$50,000 in all for varying prizes is to be offered bi-monthly. These are divided into six classes, \$10,000 being allocated to the first prize. The Committee has since dispatched representatives to Tokio to approach the authorities concerned on the subject. They seem to have intended to secure first the backing of the Foreign Office, on the ground of the relief their scheme should afford in the depression resulting from the continuous fall of silver, before obtaining the formal consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The authorities concerned are unable to prohibit the scheme legally, but they are not technically in favour of it. The effects of the fall in silver are not confined only to Japanese spinners, but are also felt by British and Indian. The Japanese do not propose to continue the afore-mentioned prize system indefinitely but in inaugurating the scheme they must be prepared to meet a competition keener than ever from British and Indian mills, which are also largely interested in the cotton yarn market in China, inasmuch as it implies an artificial encroachment on British interests. Japanese spinners were able a few years ago to declare dividends as high as fifty per cent and had increased their spinners, but their operations are now reduced to one-third of what they formerly were. Such conditions may continue for two or three years to come. From a broad commercial point of view such a measure as proposed by the Japanese Spinning Union is hardly advisable. Spinning is one of the most important industries in Japan. It is of course, dangerous to prophesy how long the existing depression of cotton yarn trade may continue. But the offer of prizes for the disposal of Japanese cotton yarn might be even more prejudicial to the trade by the unfair competition to which it opens the door, than the present stagnation.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 8th March, 1908.

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese 389 123
Chinese 185 279
Total 574 402

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

A most interesting action, involving a large sum of dollars, in which a breach of contract is alleged, was presented at the Supreme Court, this morning. The case was that in which Lay Yeong Wood and Lam Choy, contractors, sought to recover from the Standard Oil Company of New York the sum of \$70,000, being for work done and materials supplied at the request of the Standard Oil Company for their works at Lai-chi-kok. The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) presided. Mr. James Orange, of Messrs. Leigh and Oranger, architects, was assessor.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. George A. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Slade read the statement of claim, as follows:—The plaintiffs are contractors carrying on business in the Colony under the name of Bing Tuen and Company. The defendants are a company incorporated in the United States of America and carrying on business in Hongkong. On the 3rd April, 1905, plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants to supply certain materials and do certain work in land at Lai-chi-kok, known as New Kowloon Marine Lot No. 2, of which defendants are lessees. In pursuance of the contract plaintiffs provided materials and plant for carrying on the work and did work on the land to the value of \$136,689.39. The materials and plant on the work were, on or about the 28th January, 1907, measured and valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects, and Mr. Christopher Deaswood Thomas, employed in the office of Mr. W. Danby, the engineer employed by the defendants, to superintend the work. On the 28th January, 1907, the defendants wrongfully prevented the plaintiffs from continuing the work and ejected the plaintiffs, their servants and workmen from the lot and took possession of all materials and plant belonging to the plaintiffs upon the lot and have since the 28th January, 1907, refused to permit the plaintiffs to carry out the contract of the 3rd April, 1905. On the 7th February, 1907, the plaintiffs, through their solicitors, gave the defendants notice that in consequence of this trouble they rescinded the contract wholly and entirely and the contract was thereupon rescinded. The plaintiffs have received from the defendants as and for payment for the materials and work the sum of \$81,881.45 in cash and cement of the value of \$8,710.00, leaving a balance of \$46,637.94 due and owing by the defendants to the plaintiffs. On the execution of the contract the plaintiffs deposited with the defendants the sum of \$7,000 as part security for the due performance of the contract upon the terms contained in a separate agreement of even date, whereby it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the defendants might invest or use in their business the sum of \$7,000 and were to be entitled to retain to themselves absolutely all interest, profit, or income arising from the sum, but the defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiffs interest on the sum of \$7,000 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The consideration to the plaintiffs for the agreement was that the defendants would permit the plaintiffs to carry out the contract and make such profit thereon as they lawfully might. The consideration for the agreement has wholly failed, but the defendants have had the benefit of the sum of \$7,000 from the 3rd April, 1905, to the present time. The defendants have not repaid to the plaintiffs the sum of \$7,000 or any part thereof. The plaintiffs claim—(1) The sum of \$46,637.94. (2) The sum of \$7,000 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. annum from the 3rd April, 1905, to date of payment or judgment.

For the defence it was maintained that the plaintiffs did not provide materials and plant for carrying on the work to the value of \$136,689.39. The plaintiff under a certain condition of the contract was responsible for all damage of any kind, structural or otherwise, that might occur to defendants' property, and they were also responsible for all injuries caused to the works by the inclemency of the weather and were bound to re-instate all damage and to thoroughly complete the work. Plaintiffs were accordingly only entitled to be paid for the materials and work in the condition in which they were on the 28th January, 1907, and not in the condition in which they were after the typhoon of 18th September, 1906. Defendants denied ejecting the plaintiffs or their servants from the work. They held that plaintiffs did not do the work with reasonable expedition, caused by the insufficiency of workmen employed by them. Defendants stated that plaintiffs were not entitled to any payment whatever in respect of the work done by them on the pier and the pier and the sea-wall on top of it owing to the pier being negligently and improperly constructed, as it slipped and brought down with it a considerable portion of the wall. They also failed to fill in behind the east and west rubble-mounds which was responsible for the being demolished during the storm. The defendants, therefore, claim damages against plaintiffs at the rate of \$75 per diem from 3rd April 1907 (the date fixed for the completion of the work) till 10th 17th March, 1908—making 343 days at \$75 per day, \$25,725.

Proceeding, Mr. Slade said that what the Court had to decide was as to what work was done by the plaintiffs in this case. Apart from the differences based on the terms of the contract, the defence, he said, set up that the damage done to their works during the typhoon of 18th September, 1906, was caused by the negligent way in which plaintiffs executed the work, i.e., that the works were weaker than they ought to have been, and consequently easily destroyed by the fury of the elements. Mr. Slade observed that the work was executed in accordance

with the design of the engineer in charge of the works. If the works were weak it was not the fault of the plaintiffs, but the faulty design. The defendants claimed to have been entitled to turn the plaintiff off the works by reason of the delay in carrying out the work and of the insufficiency of workmen engaged by them. Counsel explained that what the defendants insisted on doing was to repair all error in design at plaintiffs' expense; that the delays were caused also by faulty estimates, and that delays were furthermore caused by defendants' mistake in setting out a line on which was to be erected a foundation wall. That line, Mr. Slade pursued, had to be altered on no less than five occasions. When the job was nearly finished defendants said it was all wrong and the work had to be started over afresh. A mistake was also made in surveying and plaintiffs were called upon to execute nine and a half inches more work on the walls, for which he received no extra pay. In consequence of this extra work plaintiffs' resources were crippled and they had no money to engage extra men. But for all these mistakes the work could easily have been completed in time, so well up to time had they proceeded with the work.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

SHANGHAI "WATCH" CLUB.

CARLOWITZ AND CO. v. H. J. BLACK.

Shanghai, March 3.
Mr. W. S. Fleming, acting for H. J. Black, yesterday afternoon filed a demurrer to the action at the instance of Carlowitz and Co., who are suing for a sum amounting to almost 13,000 as damages for the defendant's refusal to accept delivery of watches ordered for the Shanghai Watch Club. The demurrer is to the following terms:—

1.—That the plaintiffs have no legal capacity to sue, in that it appears from said complaint that Carlowitz and Company, the plaintiffs named in the complaint, is a firm or co-partnership, whereas said complaint is entitled in the name of "Carlowitz and Company" only and not in the names of the members of said firm.

2.—That there is a defect of parties plaintiff in that it appears from said complaint that the plaintiffs are a firm or co-partnership and said complaint is not entitled in, nor does it state the names of the members of said firm or co-partnership.

3.—That there is a defect of parties defendant in that the other members of the co-partnership known as the "Shanghai Watch Club" are not joined with this defendant.

4.—That several causes of action have been improperly united in said complaint.

5.—That said complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; nor do the first, second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs or any of them state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

6.—That said complaint is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain in the following particulars:—

(a)—That it cannot be ascertained therefrom what were the terms and conditions of the several contracts mentioned in the complaint.

(b)—That it cannot be ascertained from said complaint what, if any, obligations were incurred by this defendant or by the "Shanghai Watch Club" under and by virtue of the contracts mentioned in said complaint.

Wherefore, defendant prays that said complaint may be dismissed and that he may have judgment for costs.—*N. C. D. News.*

A JAPANESE SURPRISE.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Ku Yee Sang is a mafio in charge of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's stable at "The Castle," Seymour Road. Yesterday morning, Ku left his quarters to go, presumably, to Causeway Bay to discuss horse matters. Soon after his departure—about half an hour later—two men got into his quarters unobserved, and stole a pair of shoes. In the afternoon they returned again, and, presenting a letter, which purported to come from Ku, to one of the stable boys, said that Ku wanted his box of clothing. The boy, believing that all was right, took the men into Ku's quarters and handed them a box, which contained some \$20 worth of clothing. Ku was much surprised when he returned home in the evening to learn that someone had called and obtained his personal effects, and reported the matter to the police. Inspector Warneck despatched a detective to hunt up the thieves, who were found in Lee Yuen Street East removing the box to the water front. They were arraigned before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, in the Police Court, this morning, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks each.

The first steamers of the season left Shanghai to-day (29th Feb.) for Tientsin and several others will proceed to-morrow. There is, however, little or no interest taken in this event, which in years past was an exciting episode in the local nautical and commercial world, as no cargo, or practically none, is going forward owing to the conditions with are explained in the trade reports published in another column. Formerly the shipments of piece goods, exported to Tientsin by the first fleet of steamers from Shanghai represented tens of millions of taels. This trade is practically dead, and meanwhile many of the erstwhile proud and haughty British merchants and piece-goods houses are rapidly converting their business into that of ironmongers and hardware shops, as may be seen in many of the old shops in the Settlement now being metamorphosed.—*China Gazette.*

FORMOSAN SUGAR.

HOW IT IS PROTECTED.

REMARKABLE DISCRIMINATION.

A question of a most important nature has arisen between the importers of Java sugar and refiners in Japan on the one side and the Finance Department on the other. It is alleged that the Japanese Government in working the sugar excise in Japan has been discriminating in favour of Formosan sugar. When the Formosan Sugar Refining Company and other companies of same nature were promoted in Formosa in 1899, the authorities of the Formosan Government, acting under instructions of the Tokyo Government, encouraged these enterprises in various ways, with the result that the sugar industry in Formosa was forced into rapid development, the annual output of sugar in the island now reaching 100,000,000 *kin*, and being expected to increase in time to 500,000,000 *kin*, which is the total annual consumption of sugar in Japan. But the expense of production in Formosa, according to the report of the Formosan Sugar Refining Company, is higher than that of Java sugar, amounting to Y8.60 per 100 *kin*. This is Y3 above the market price of Java sugar, which can be laid down in Japan at Y5.30 per 100 *kin*. It is interesting to note what was done by the Government, according to statements made by more than one of our Japanese contemporaries, in order to protect the Formosan product. Acting under the advice of a certain Elder Statesman (presumably Marquis Inouye), Baron Sakatani, then Minister of Finance, instituted a special plan of excise for the sugar produced in Formosa, which was all regarded as of first quality (crude) and an excise of Y2 per 100 *kin* whereas some qualities—for instance, the E.S.C. brand produced at Ensuiko and T.T.B. brand of Formosa—should clearly have come under the category of *suruga* and have paid excise at the rate of Y6.50. It is pointed out that the sugar-refining companies of Formosa are all working with European machinery and are actually producing the 3rd quality (white sugar) and 2nd quality (brown sugar), nevertheless the Finance Department has accepted all the sugar produced by the sugar refineries in Formosa as first quality (crude sugar), upon which the excise is Y2, instead of an excise that should properly have been imposed ranging between Y4.60 for second quality and Y6.50 for third quality. The discrimination in favour of Formosan sugar aroused attention in circles dealing with the product, but, says one of our vernacular contemporaries, the Finance Department successfully managed to silence foreign sugar merchants, though how this was done is not stated. The new increase of the excise on sugar has now prompted sugar importers and sugar refiners in Japan to protest against the discrimination made in favour of Formosan sugar, and a demand is being made that such discrimination should be discontinued.

Mr. Iwai, Director of the Formosan Civil Administration Bureau, replying to a question recently put in Committee in the House of Representatives, said that in view of the failure of the German Government in its endeavours for the protection of the German sugar industry, the Formosan Government had decided to change its policy. A few days afterwards Mr. Iwai issued instructions to the Director of the Formosan Sugar Office, who at once called a meeting of sugar men in Formosa, and consulted with them on the matter. The news that the discrimination previously shown might cease threw the Formosan sugar refiners into alarm, and they urged their right to a continuation of the special protection, but with little effect. We learn that the Formosan Government has decided in future to regard *suruga* sugar produced in Formosa as 2nd quality instead of 1st quality. According to the amended Sugar Consumption Tax Law which has just come into force, the 2nd quality is liable to an excise of Y5.50, and the 3rd quality to Y8.50. The Formosan sugar refiners, who expected that, after the increased tax on sugar came into force, their sugar would be only liable to an excise of Y3, have been disappointed, as it has been decided to impose upon the Formosan product an excise of Y5.50. Even this is a discrimination in favour of Formosan sugar, because the 3rd quality is properly liable to an import of Y8.50. Thus the Formosan sugar is still enjoying the special protection of the Government.

According to the *Asahi*, the Elder Statesman referred to is Marquis Inouye, who is a large shareholder in the Formosan Sugar Refining Company, while the Mitsui family, with which he is closely connected, and the associates of the Mitsui firm also hold many shares.—*Japan Chronicle.*

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK COMPROMISOR.

JUDGMENT OF THE NAGOYA APPEAL COURT. ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., judgment was delivered in the Nagoya Appeal Court in the appeal of the Procurator from the decision of the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, by which Pan Ichin, formerly compradore in the Kobe branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was acquitted on a charge of embezzlement and fraud, which he was alleged to have committed while conducting the business of discounting Chinese customers' bills, and while in charge of money belonging to the bank, during the period from about May to September 4th, 1905, the total amount of the alleged embezzlement being Y61,213.54.

The Osaka Appeal Court quashed the decision of the Kobe Court on June 28th last year, and sentenced the compradore to one year's imprisonment.

From this decision the accused appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld the appeal, quashed the decision, and referred the case to the Nagoya Appeal Court to be retried, finding that the examination on certain points had been unfairly conducted.

The Nagoya Court on Wednesday acquitted the accused.—*Japan Chronicle.*

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Verandah, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters; Separate entrance; Suitable for two to three persons. Magnificent view of the Harbour.

Apply to—

"SANS SOUCI,"

19, Robinson Road.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [303]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES.

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [302]

P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the General Managers, Mr. F. J. ABBOTT will be in Charge of the Company's business at this Port during my absence from the Colony on leave.

R. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [300]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain J. C. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [304]

"BEN" OF LINE STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN," FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [331]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE,"

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to J. MILLET, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [14]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. EDWARD NISSIM to Sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

E. D. ASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [192]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the above Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD-DAVIS,

Branch Manager & Underwriter.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [293]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,000,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [18]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT, STORERS will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1908. [11]

Intimations.



THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

AGENTS

FOR THE

FAMOUS

"VICTOR"

TALKING

MACHINES.

A comprehensive stock

OF

MACHINES & RECORDS.



Hongkong, 27th February, 1908. [15]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days: SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS at Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALFORD BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [67]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAILERS' PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

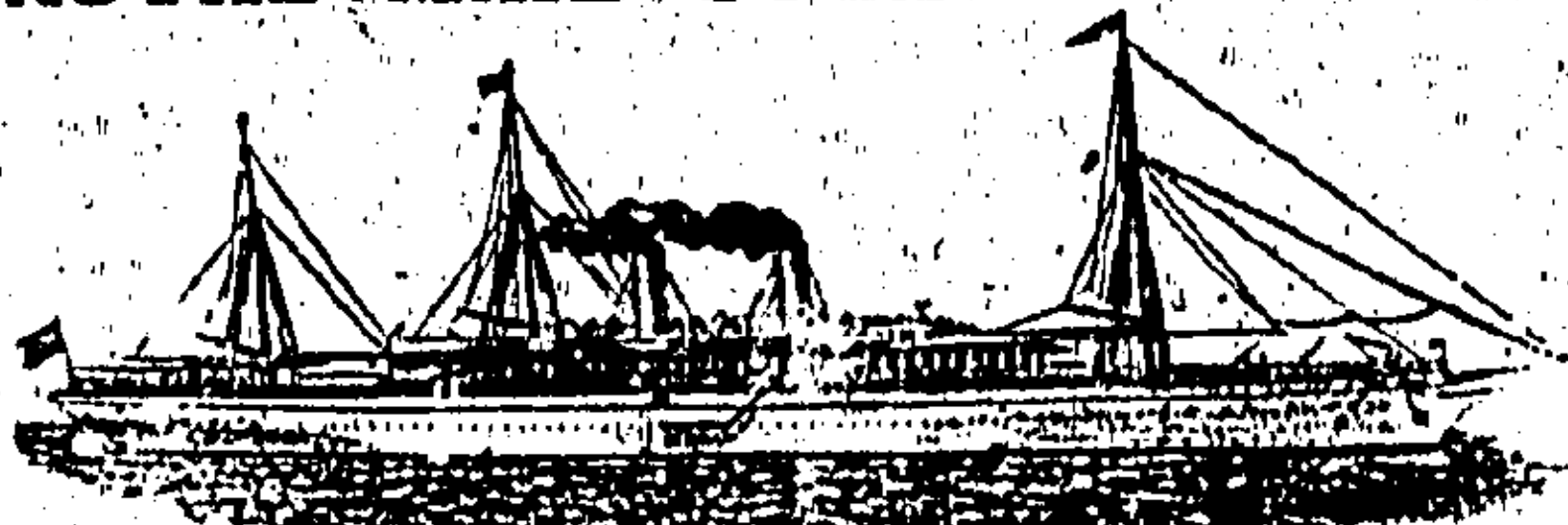
EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

HONGKONG, 25th March, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, Arrival Date. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF CHINA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, etc.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, Arrival Date. Includes ships like SHANGHAI, MANILA, etc.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK. Occurring 14 DAYS. The steamers Kutsang, Nansung, and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, Arrival Date. Includes ships like SHANGHAI, HOIHOW, etc.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, Arrival Date. Includes ships like RUBI, ZAFIRO, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO. FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast). "SAINT PATRICK" To sail About the 16th March, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

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Round the World Line.

For SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO (Tientsin and Peking), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transhipment.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double-bedded Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heater, Writing Table and Wardrobe, Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage. For further Particulars, apply to J. MILLET, AGENT, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE. BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Skumut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "ALDEHAM," Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

TOYO KAISEN KAISHA, SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail KASATO MARU 6,100 { Some time First half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

SHIAH AND SUNNI FIGHT.

The Mohurram Festival on Thursday (Feb. 13) terminated in a disturbance of a very serious nature. A foolish resolution on the part of the Sunni Mahomedans to decline to obey the police orders, and refuse to listen to their persuasion and good counsel, resulted in four deaths and bodily injury to over a hundred persons.

Being the last day of the Taboot holidays, early yesterday morning the Shihs emerged their taboots at Haji Ali. One of the gangs which took their taboot through Falkland Road beat their breasts near a Sunni Mosque in the locality and the police prohibited them. On their way back, when a few of the party were passing the Mosque, a large number of Sunnis rushed out with big bamboo sticks and attacked them. Four of them were so severely injured that it necessitated their removal to the hospital. The police escorts interfered and the mob was dispersed. Three persons were arrested and taken to the lock-up for inquiry. This report soon spread among the Mahomedans in various localities and at one o'clock in the afternoon when half the number of taboots were on their way to the J. J. Hospital to form the procession to go to Koli Bunder, a sudden resolution was come to. They refused to proceed and returned the taboots to their respective booths.

Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner, his Deputy, Mr. Phillips, the Senior Superintendent, Mr. Nolan, and the Chief Detective Mr. Sloane, tried their utmost to dissuade them from so doing, but they would not listen to anything. They demanded the release of the three men, otherwise they would not take the taboots for immersion.

In an hour or so after this the Police Commissioner heard that the tollwallahs of different Mohallas intended to break out into an open riot and were determined to attack every Shihs or Borah, they could lay their hands upon. The police "bundobust" was soon made and the rioters were prevented as far as possible from having their wish carried out. A report was received that the mob was setting fire to Borah property and two such cases were signalled by volumes of smoke which issued from the shops and godowns which were set fire to.

MOB FIRED UPON. The Commissioner rode up to the scene and noticed that the mob was attacking the police also. Stones were hurled in a shower against the Police Commissioner and his men, and several of them were injured. An attempt was made to lift up a policeman bodily and throw him into the burning material.

Mr. Gell at this juncture fired at the mob and the other European police officers had also to use their revolvers in self-defence. Four were killed and many were injured and this dispersed the crowd at Erskine Road. But the Bhendi Bazar and Kolsa Mohalla "tollis" had become desperate. They showed an open defiance and began an attack on the Borahs in spite of the police. Reports were received that two men were killed by the mob and the Commissioner decided to request the General to hold the Military in readiness. Superintendent Nolan ordered to the General's bungalow and the Military were called out, 225 men of the Royal Scots, under the Command of Major Wingate, arrived at Pydowni Police Chowky at 6.30 p.m., and quiet was restored. The troops were detailed in various parts of the native town and the Royal Garrison Artillery, under the command of Colonel Alexander, despatched four guns and 80 men off to the Police Headquarters, near the Markets.

General Greenfield was at the Police Headquarters with the officers of the Artillery and the Royal Scots until one o'clock in the morning and a pulka "bundobust" was made to prevent any kind of an outbreak this morning as the Mahomedans are expected to meet in a large number on Friday at 12 noon in the Mosques for their Jumma (Friday) prayers.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE. On Thursday was the closing day of the Mohurram festival, when the paper mausoleums are taken to the Carnac Bunder and other places for immersion according to custom; but, unhappily, the day's proceedings were characterised by a serious disturbance of the public peace. It originated about 3 p.m. near the Tramway stables at Tardeo, and resulted in injuries to several persons. At an early hour yesterday on Thursday the Shihs Mahomedans, who were taking their taboots for immersion at the Horaby-Vallard, were accused of beating their breasts while they passed by the Sunni Mahomedan mosque near Tardeo stables. A number of Sunnis asked the processionists to pass by quietly as the beating of the breasts interrupted them in their prayers.

The Shihs are said to have paid no attention to the request. Several Sunnis rushed out of the mosque with sticks in their hands, and a discussion led to angry words between the parties, meanwhile stones are said to have been hurled into the mosque and a glass globe was broken. The police, however, intervened, and there was a temporary lull of ill-feeling. But it was temporary only. Stone-throwing into their mosque was continued and a number of Sunnis were collected between the mosque and the Tramway stables. As the Shihs were on their way homeward after immersing their taboots, four Persians were set upon with sticks by the Sunnis and severely wounded. At a short distance from where Balliwalla's "Grand Theatre" is situated a Sunni mosque, and at a little further from it is the Shihs' "wady" or assembly-place. Information having been conveyed to the Police Headquarters, Mr. Gell, the Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, his Deputy, Superintendent Nolan, Stanford, and Williamson, and Inspectors of Police and Mounted Sowers hastened to the place of the disturbance, and the row was checked in good time from spreading.

About midday, as some Shihs were passing a public road, they were severely lashed with sticks and had to be removed to hospital.

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THE DEFIANT MOB.

In consequence of the fight, in which the Sunnis had taken the offensive, the police made three arrests. These men were taken into police custody and were locked up. The news of their arrest acted as a red rag to a bull to the "Tollwallahs" in the various Mahomedan streets. They resolved to get these men released by any means, and they promptly took up an aggressive attitude and refused to remove their taboots. Not removing the taboots from their respective booths is one thing and loitering in the streets with bamboos in their hands forming a large company and brandishing the sticks is another thing, but this sign, unmistakable to those whose duty it is to regulate processions of this kind in Bombay, was made the more so by the outbreak of insults directed against the Borahs and Shihs who were attacked whenever they appeared.

To the ordinary gatherings of dancers and others the Police at first offered no interference and it was intentionally apparent that a conciliatory attitude had been ordered. They tried every means possible to dissuade them from taking up a defiant attitude and used all kinds of persuasions to make them form the usual taboot procession and bring an end to the unnecessary trouble which was caused by the taboots remaining at their booths and the tollwallahs' dancing and shouting in the street. From Market to Pydowni and from the latter place to Barra Imam and Doctor Street the native town was during the whole of the afternoon a sea of living heads. The vehicular traffic was impossible and the fanatics and the tramps were creating the greatest possible confusion. Excitement prevailed in the area above described, but Kolsamohulla and Doctor Street were the places with which the police were most concerned.

In spite of the hard work of the previous night the police officers and their men were at their posts without sleep or food and the Commissioner and his Deputy who were patrolling the streets over night and had returned home in the morning were again on horseback before noon exerting all their influence to end the disturbance quietly. But this was misunderstood. The mob did not deserve the indulgence and the forbearance that Mr. Gell and Mr. Phillips displayed.

A most undesirable thing was now noticed. The mob had become very rowdy. They commenced to attack the Borahs and plunder their shops. This was checked by the police and the tollwallahs in front of the Pydowni Police station raided a Borah shop and freely attacked the Shihs. The shops of all the Borahs in the Mahomedan locality were soon closed and the Borahs all fled to their houses.

The row commenced at the J. J. Hospital. Inspector Dickson, in accordance with the orders given him by the Commissioner, told the tankbandar tabootwallahs to move the taboot. This they refused to do and most importantly demanded the release of the man who were arrested by the police, and declined to move the taboot until their demand was granted. The other taboots which were brought near the Hospital as originally arranged to be taken to Carnac Bunder for immersion, also were not moved, the parties in charge of the taboots making the same demand. They then returned their taboots to their respective booths and those which were not removed at all were kept in the booths. The mob then rushed towards Bhendi Bazar and the first act of violence noticed was the attack on the Borah shopkeepers near the Pydowni Police Station. The police interfered successfully and coming to the rescue of the Borahs drove away their assailants.

The police had a more anxious time now, as information was received that the tollwallahs were becoming more and more troublesome and at 5 o'clock they even went so far as to attack the police posts.

MOB ATTACK THE POLICE. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner, and Mr. Sloane, the Detective Superintendent, were riding back to the Pydowni Police Station from the Sir Jamsetji Hospital. When they reached the junction of Erskine Road and Bhendi Bazar, they noticed some smoke. Suspecting there was a fire somewhere they went to a spot where they found a Borah's shop was on fire when the Commissioner and Mr. Sloane with other police sowers and men were near the new road under construction the mob threw large stones at the police. The shower of stones hit many of them, but one Jamadar was fatally wounded. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Mr. Gell and Mr. Sloane now opened fire on the mob. This had the desired effect, and the mob dispersed. At the same time the mob in Doctor Street and in Nizam Street were at the same game. They were also throwing stones at the police and the latter had to fire.

Four persons were found shot dead in the street including a Hindu and a Parsee. Several were also injured and the police removed them to the Hospital.

The tension was removed at half-past six when Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, rode up to Mr. Gell the Police Commissioner and informed him that a battalion of the Royal Scots which had been called out were marching up to the Kolsa Mohalla, the focus of all troubles.

The troops were detailed in requisite numbers in various Mahomedan streets and the police sowers dispersed the crowd.

The night was quiet and up to the time of our going to press there were no signs of any fresh disturbance at all. The Military and the police were on duty all night at various posts.

Bombay Gazette.

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Halp

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	121,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,500,000 \$150,000	\$2,000,387	{ Final of 2 on old and 1.10 on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 % {\$595 sellers London £75.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907	5 1/2 % \$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$210,000 \$421,959	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204,424	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.05	6 % Tls. 84 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$456,407	11,460,490	{ Final of 5/12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 1/12 for 1906	5 % \$850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	£60	{ \$80,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	\$394,520	\$12 for year ending 31.12. 5	{ \$152 1/2 \$140 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$240,000 \$1,240,000	\$273,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9 % \$89 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 % \$332 1/2
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,688 \$56,988	\$365	\$1 for 1906	11 % \$13
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,500,000 \$700,000 \$4,200,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30. 1907	10 % \$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$75,000 \$75,000	\$16,437	{ \$14 for 2nd half-year making in all 52 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 % \$28 1/2 sa. and b
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £300,000 £60,000 £360,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/12 = \$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 % {\$39 \$27
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 13,377	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 % Tls. 47
"Shiell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 £65,000 £66,871	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907 ..	11 % Tls. 50 sellers 45/-
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1907	4 % \$25 buyers \$12 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 620,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$450,000 \$2,450,000	19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	11 % \$113
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$100,000 \$800,000	11,835	\$4 for 1907	11 % \$15 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	5 % Tls. 80 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £84,398 £84,398	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 15 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £150,000 £150,000	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	11 % \$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$104,124 \$554,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 % \$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	{ £500,000 £23,152 £523,152	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 % {\$55 old \$53 1/2 new
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$44,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	8 % \$6 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 1,487,210	16,20,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 80 sa. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,100,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 211 1/2 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 % Tls. 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$19,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 % \$22 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,845 \$1,000,000 \$1,751,845	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 % \$14 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$41,275 \$641,275	252	Final of 3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$100 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$35,915	{ Final of 5 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 % \$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 % \$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited ..	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	1653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	7 % \$25
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 1,700,000 Tls. 3,225,045	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	2,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 % \$49
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 Tls. 173,276	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 54
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 % \$9
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2)	11 % Tls. 55 sellers
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	11 % Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton-Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 25,257 Tls. 25,257 Tls. 25,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	11 % Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,209 £1,209 £1,209	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 % \$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	40,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$480,000 \$480,000 \$480,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	11 % \$104 sales
China Flour-Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	11 % Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 18.2.06	11 % \$6 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	3,793	80 cents for 1907	9 % \$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$187,500 \$187,500 \$187,500	\$2,074	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 % \$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 1/2 % \$11 1/2 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$220,000 \$220,000 \$220,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	10 1/2 % \$23 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$2,953	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 % \$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$4,578	Final of 3 1/2 making in all \$19 for 1907 ..	8 1/2 % \$225 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 % \$20 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- dijheid in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 Tls. 575,103	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 mak- ing in all Tls. 10 for 1907	8 % Tls. 420 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$2,655	\$1 per sh. for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 % \$2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Nil	None	11 % \$7 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Nil	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	11 % Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905	11 % Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 27,323 Tls. 27,323 Tls. 27,323	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	11 % Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 Tls. 450,000 Tls. 450,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 123 1/2 ex d.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 8,493	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) ..	11 % Tls. 375 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ £327,000 £327,000 £327,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (new) ..	11 % \$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$41,934	None	11 % \$6 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 97 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,205 Tls. 4,000 Tls. 19,205	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 % Tls. 80 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 519.80 on 1 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	8 % \$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 % \$10 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	92,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$920,000 \$920,000 \$920,000	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	11 % \$5 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	Nil	None	11 % \$5 1/2 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN,"
Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th
March, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transhipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. POLYNESIESE 31st March
S.S. TOURANE 14th April
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 28th April
J. MILLET,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908 [14]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND
HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or
about the 31st March.
Doctor and Stewardess carried.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [270]

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

KASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS.

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

The Whisky
of Great Age

DEWAR'S

IMPERIAL

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.